

**FBIS****DAILY REPORT  
CONTENTS***Asia & Pacific*

Vol IV No 191

2 October 1981

## JAPAN

Study on USSR Sanctions 'Intimated' by Sonoda	C 1
Defense Agency Sources on Soviet Strength Book	C 1
Details on ASEAN Development Projects Completed	C 1
Government Sources View Upcoming 'Arafat Visit	C 2
Trade Promotion Committee Meeting With France	C 2

## NORTH KOREA

NODONG SINMUN: South's Sea Exercise 'Reckless' [2 Oct]	D 1
KCNA Reports on Food Import Increase in South	D 1
Materials on Togolese President's Visit to DPRK	D 2
Provincial Committee's Banquet	D 2
Togolese President's Speech	D 3
Tour of Hamhung	D 4

## SOUTH KOREA

Chon Vows Improved Relations With ASEAN	E 1
ROK Requests Japanese Aid on Nuclear Energy	E 1

## KAMPUCHEA

Joint Declaration Issued With USSR TU Delegation	H 1
Agricultural Reportage for 7-13 Sep Period	H 1
'United Front' Committee To Meet 4 Oct	H 3
VODK: Indian Policy, Rao's Remarks to UN Scored	H 3
UN Delegate's Denunciation	H 3
Gandhi's Support for SRV	H 4
Guerrillas Cut Portions of SRV Railroad Track	H 5
Pursat Province [VODK]	H 5
Battambang Province [VODK]	H 5
VODK Reports Lao Guerrillas' Combat Action	H 5

## LAOS

Materials on Visit of Le Van Luong Delegation	I 1
Luang Prabang Province Visit	I 1
Vientiane Rally	I 1
Welcoming Banquet	I 1
Meeting With Souphanouvong	I 2
Departure of Delegation	I 2
Council, Government Greet PRC Anniversary	I 3

## THAILAND

POST Previews Prime Minister's U.S. Visit [1 Oct]	J 1
Purchase of U.S. 'Redeye' Missiles Sought	J 2
[NATION REVIEW 2 Oct]	
Accord Signed With UNHCR on Refugee Repatriation	J 2
[POST 1 Oct]	

General Kriangsak Comments on Indochina Talks	J 3
[MATICHON 18 Sep]	
Press Reacts to Gandhi Charge of Troops in PRK	J 3
POST Comment [2 Oct]	J 3
NATION Editorial [1 Oct]	J 4
Bangladesh Prime Minister Meets With Prem	J 4
Further on Meeting	J 4

## VIETNAM

SE Asia Instability Laid to U.S.-PRC Collusion	K 1
NHAN DAN Defends Gandhi Statement on Indochina [1 Oct]	K 2
Betrayal of Revolution Noted on PRC National Day	K 3
Schweiker Quoted on Agent Orange Exposure	K 4
Council of State Issues Communique on Meeting	K 4
Pham Hung Visits Ho Chi Minh City Goods Exhibit	K 5
Tran Quoc Hoan Works With Nghe Tinh Officials	K 6
Court Sentences Six for Organizing Escapes	K 6
NHAN DAN Urges Strict Economization on Grain [1 Oct]	K 6
Briefs: Greetings to Cuba	K 7

## AUSTRALASIA

## AUSTRALIA

Materials on Commonwealth Leaders' Meeting	M 1
Nyerere on Gleneagles Agreement	M 1
Lee Kuan Yew's Report	M 1
Further on Lee's Report	M 1
Ugandan Premier's Remarks	M 2
Ghazali Shafie on Meeting	M 3
Gandhi's Meetings in Melbourne	M 3
Australia 'To Strengthen' Security of ASEAN	M 3

## PHILIPPINES

Marcos Warns of 'Subversive Elements,' Arrests	P 1
'Subversive' Plan	P 1
Students' Response	P 1
Marcos Examines Agusan del Sur Security Status	P 1
Army Chief: Martial Law Dissidents Joining NPA	P 1

STUDY ON USSR SANCTIONS 'INTIMATED' BY SONODA

OW020306 Tokyo KYODO in English 0248 GMT 2 Oct 81

[Text] Tokyo, Oct 2 (KYODO) -- Japanese Foreign Minister Sunao Sonoda intimated Friday that the government may make a study on easing sanctions taken against the Soviet Union for its intervention in Afghanistan. He was commenting on reports that the United States has agreed to sell an additional 15 million tons of grain to the Soviet Union in addition to the 8 million tons already slated to be exported.

Sonoda told newsmen that the U.S. has eased its sanctions against the Soviet Union and that this does not mean Japan alone will not be able to take similar steps.

As one of the sanctions against the Soviet Union, the government has been taking actions on a case-by-case formula on extension of official credits to that country. When asked by the newsmen whether the government planned to take a more flexible stand on the matter, Sonoda replied that the extension of loans will be continued to be studied on a case-by-case basis.

The foreign minister believed the U.S. and the Soviet Union agreed on the grain deal because of the prevailing mood for a dialogue between the two countries and also because of the domestic situation in the U.S., which is being troubled with the problem of disposal of farm crops.

DEFENSE AGENCY SOURCES ON SOVIET STRENGTH BOOK

OW300035 Tokyo KYODO in English 0022 GMT 30 Sep 81

[Text] Tokyo, Sep 30 (KYODO) -- Defense Agency sources said the U.S. booklet on Soviet military strength, released Tuesday, contained nothing new, in particular, and the booklet's message was basically the same with the agency's assessments of the Soviet strength. The sources' comment suggests that the booklet was mainly aimed at the general public and that its contents did not go beyond the assessments presented to Japan by the U.S. Armed Forces and defense intelligence authorities. The booklet was sent to defense chief Joji Omura several days ago and the agency has already completed its analysis of its contents.

The agency sources, however, took note of Defense Secretary Caspar Weinberger's appeal in the booklet for the allied nations' accurate assessments of the Soviet military strength and for a concerted response by the United States and its allies to the Soviet strength. But the sources said the agency has no intention of making use of the U.S. booklet to influence public opinion here.

DETAILS ON ASEAN DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS COMPLETED

OW020408 Tokyo KYODO in English 0134 GMT 2 Oct 81

[Text] Tokyo, Oct 2 (KYODO) -- The Foreign Ministry said Friday it has completed working out Japanese Government-supported manpower development projects with the five members of the non-communist Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN).

The projects were pledged by Prime Minister Zenko Suzuki when he toured the ASEAN countries -- Singapore, Thailand, Malaysia, Indonesia and the Philippines -- in January. The projects, outlined in the first preparatory meeting in Tokyo in March, will be officially approved at the second meeting to be held in Jakarta next Tuesday and Wednesday, ministry officials said.

The ministry said Malaysia wants to construct a vocational training center for instructors and Thailand wants to build a primary health care center. Singapore hopes to promote reeducation for workers and Indonesia to construct a vocational center and promote small- and medium-sized enterprises. The Philippines stresses the development of agriculture, the ministry said.

The Japanese Government will pay \$100 million in 1982 and beyond for the projects. Japan also plans to construct a center in Okinawa to invite experts from the ASEAN nations for training.

GOVERNMENT SOURCES VIEW UPCOMING 'ARAFAT VISIT

OW300406 Tokyo KYODO in English 0226 GMT 30 Sep 81

[Excerpts] Tokyo, 30 Sep (KYODO) -- Japan hopes Palestine Liberation Organization Chairman Yasir 'Arafat's forthcoming talks with Japanese leaders will help promote the moderate policy the PLO is taking recently, thus contributing to Mideast peace, government sources said Tuesday.

Japan will be the first major country in the West camp to hold a "summit" meeting with the PLO when 'Arafat arrives here October 12 for a four-day unofficial visit.

During his stay in Japan, 'Arafat will meet with Prime Minister Zenko Suzuki, Foreign Minister Sunao Sonoda, opposition party leaders and business as well as labor leaders. 'Arafat is invited by a suprapartisan group, not by the government, but will be treated virtually as an official guest.

'Arafat's visit may trigger a wave of dissatisfaction with Japan from pro-Israel countries like the United States, diplomatic sources say. Japan intends to impress its independent Mideast diplomacy on the world on this occasion, the sources said.

Japan has so far been criticized for its "oil-oriented" Mideast policy. It wants to remove such an unfavorable image, the sources said. In fact, a diplomatic specialist says that 'Arafat's visit is very timely. Japan can tell the PLO what it wants to say without worrying about Arab oil-producing countries so much, thanks to the present oil market glut, he points out.

Meanwhile, the government has no intention to accept a PLO request for diplomatic privileges to its Tokyo office, the sources said. Japan will not agree to work out a communique as requested by the PLO. Japan will focus discussions with 'Arafat on the Mideast situation and Palestine issues, they say.

TRADE PROMOTION COMMITTEE MEETING WITH FRANCE

OW011237 Tokyo KYODO in English 1219 GMT 1 Oct 81

[Text] Tokyo, Oct 1 (KYODO) -- The Franco-Japanese trade promotion committee Thursday ended its first two-day meeting in Tokyo without agreeing on any definite measures to boost trade, government sources said. The two delegations agreed, however, to adhere firmly to the principle of free trade and to avoid trade protectionism.

The French delegation voiced strong apprehensions over the sustained trade imbalance between the two countries. They pressed Japan to lower the tariffs on brandy and wine and expand farm product imports, among other demands, the sources said. The sources said the Japanese rejected all such demands.

The French delegation also demanded that the second meeting of the intergovernmental committee be held later this year, the sources said. The Japanese, however, insisted that the next meeting be held some time later.

The two delegations agreed to try to adjust their differences through diplomatic channels.

NODONG SINMUN: SOUTH'S SEA EXERCISE 'RECKLESS'

SK020637 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2250 GMT 1 Oct 81

[NODONG SINMUN 2 October commentary: "Reckless Din Precipitating Self-Destruction"]

[Text] On 29 September the South Korean puppet clique staged a military exercise dubbed "Naval Task Force Exercise" in the waters off the west coast.

The puppets are incessantly staging war exercise rackets against us. The fascist military clique of Chon Tu-hwan, which has been covering South Korea with a pall of gunpowder since the beginning of the year by staging various kinds of play with fire, recently staged a naval exercise dubbed "Landing Operation Exercise" at sea near the east and south coasts and a homeland reservist forces' exercise on land called "Ssangyong-81", thus stirring up a war fever. The war exercise rackets are becoming more wicked as time goes by.

The puppets, mobilizing a fleet composed of modern destroyers, missile-laden ships and high-speed boats for this exercise, are staging a comedic farce of sinking simulated enemy ships.

Spreading the rumor of a nonexistent southward invasion and to make this line a fait accompli, the Chon Tu-hwan clique is artificially creating a tense situation by staging a crazy racket.

All these facts show that the mobile fleet exercise by the navy is a deliberate and pre-meditated play with fire to encourage confrontation with us and to create a war atmosphere.

At a time when easing tension, preserving and solidifying peace and achieving national reunification emerge as an urgent demand of the nation and times, it is an intolerable traitorous act running counter to peace and peaceful reunification to repeatedly stage war exercises, turning a deaf ear to such demands.

Paying lip service to dialogue and reunification, the Chon Tu-hwan clique is, in fact, frantically preparing for a new war, building up and modernizing its armed forces by continuously bringing in destructive weaponry and is more fervently touting anticommunist confrontation.

The Chon Tu-hwan ring, which has been fabricating incidents slandering us and encouraging confrontation by linking them to us, is intensifying its anticommunist propaganda as never before with the slogan "unification by destroying communism" posted everywhere in South Korea.

Confrontation and war lunacy are incompatible with peace and peaceful reunification. The puppets' prattling about reunification is idle talk. They are running amok only to encourage confrontation, perpetuate division and hasten war preparations.

Current developments in South Korea show that the danger of war comes not from the North but from the South and that those who are in dire straits and isolated at home and abroad are recklessly trying to find a way out through confrontation and a policy of military gamble. This is, however, a foolish act. Confrontation and war rackets will bring nothing good to the puppets.

The Chon Tu-hwan clique should clearly realize that the tragic end of Syngman Rhee and Pak Chong-hui was the result of their criminal war rackets and policy of anticommunist confrontation and should stop running amok, drawing proper lessons from history. There is nothing but the same fate for those who follow in the footsteps of the former puppets.

KCNA REPORTS ON FOOD IMPORT INCREASE IN SOUTH

SK011550 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1501 GMT 1 Oct 81

[Text] Pyongyang, October 1 (KCNA) -- The South Korean puppet Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries some time ago published a "plan" to import nearly 7 million tons of grain this year, according to a report.

This is 17 percent above last years and more than double that in 1973.

South Korea, once known as a rice producer, has been reduced to a zone of chronic famine which has to import a great quantity of grain every year under the reactionary agricultural policy of the puppets.

Even according to figures released by the puppet clique, the South Korean food import jumped to 5.1 million tons in 1979 from 2,886,000 tons in 1971.

Last year, too, the puppet clique shipped in a fabulous amount of grain after working out a "plan" to import 5,84 million tons.

On the other hand, the self-supply rate of food dropped year after year: from 76.3 per cent in 1975 to 63.2 per cent in 1979.

Last year South Korea suffered "the worst crop failure in 50 years" under the military fascist rule of the Chon Tu-hwan puppet clique. Rice production fell 2 million tons and barley output, too, dropped more than 60 per cent below the previous year. Upwards of 280,000 farm households ran out of provisions when autumn harvest was in full swing.

In the busiest farming season this year, 80 per cent of the entire peasant families suffered from food shortage. More than 780,000 peasant families kept themselves alive with one meal a day.

Reporting about the food crisis, a South Korean publication said that above 23 million people go hungry all the year round. In the severe famine and food crisis, an ever increasing number of peasants die of hunger or leave the villages every year in South Korea.

#### MATERIALS ON TOGOLESE PRESIDENT'S VISIT TO DPRK

##### Provincial Committee's Banquet

SK020046 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2204 GMT 1 Oct 81

[Text] Pyongyang, October 2 (KCNA) -- The South Hamgyong Provincial People's Committee arranged a banquet on October 1 in honor of His Excellency General Gnassingbe Eyadema, chairman-founder of the Togolese People's Rally and president of the Republic of Togo.

Invited to the banquet were his excellency president and his party.

Present there were Comrade Pak Song-chol and Comrade Chong Chun-ki, Pak Myong-ku and other personages concerned, Yi Kil-song, Kim Hyong-chong, Kim Pyong-chil and other leading personnel of local party and power bodies and economic organs and working people's organizations and DPRK Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to Togo Chon Myong-kyong.

Kim Hyong-chong, chairman of the South Hamgyong Provincial People's Committee, spoke at the banquet. He warmly welcomed the visit of President Gnassingbe Eyadema to South Hamgyong Province and Hamhung. He said: His excellency respected president is widely known to our people not only as the outstanding leader of the Togolese people but also as a person who has done much work to pave the road of friendship between our two countries and spring it to brilliant development and efflorescence.

Since his excellency president's visit to our country in September 1974 the annals of friendship between the two peoples have been adorned beautifully with many moving facts which serve as a model of relations among the Third World countries, the nonaligned countries.



This time his excellency president paid the second visit to our country and had an emotional meeting with Comrade Kim Il-song, the great leader of our people. This is another historic event in the development of the friendly relations between Korea and Togo.

He went on: The Korean and Togolese peoples are close brothers and comrades-in-arms who have established the firm bonds of friendship on the road of struggle for the accomplishment of the common cause of anti-imperialism and independence. Having their outstanding leader in the person of his excellency president, the Togolese people could achieve national unity and harmony and register great successes in the building of a new society and enhance the prestige of the country in the international arena.

The Korean people sincerely rejoice over and warmly hail the great successes made by the Togolese people in the struggle for building an independent national economy and achieving the development and prosperity of the country with their own efforts, rallied close around his excellency president.

He proposed a toast to the good health and long life of His Excellency President Gnassingbe Eyadema, the outstanding leader of the Togolese people, and to the good health and long life of Comrade Kim Il-song, the great leader of our people.

President Gnassingbe Eyadema spoke next at the banquet. The banquet passed in a friendly atmosphere.

#### Togolese President's Speech

SK020402 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0340 GMT 2 Oct 81

[Text] Pyongyang, October 2 (KCNA) -- Gnassingbe Eyadema, chairman-founder of the Togolese People's Rally and president of the Republic of Togo, made a speech at a banquet arranged by the South Hamgyong Provincial People's Committee on October 1.

In his speech President Eyadema expressed thanks to the people of South Hamgyong Province for welcoming them warmly and emotionally like brothers, and grandly just as they would do the great leader President Kim Il-song. He said: This is my second visit to your country.

Our country established diplomatic relations with your great country 8 years ago. In the preceding period we had diplomatic relations with South Korea. They were established before our coming into power. But, having understood that just is the cause of the heroic Korean people, the cause of your great leader, we severed relations with South Korea to have diplomatic relations only with you.

Your cause is ours. Therefore, we always stand by you, developing close cooperation linking our two countries. We are also striving together in the Nonaligned Movement. I pay high tribute to the great leader for the cause he has carried out and is carrying on for your country.

The great leader realized in his early age that independence is represented not merely by a national flag and national anthem. He taught that independence demands sacrifices and efforts and national unity. On the basis of such understanding we could struggle hand in hand for economic self-support, the way for genuine independence.

We highly appraise the unity and cohesion of the Korean people achieved by the great leader. We highly appraise the valiant Korean people. We highly estimate the discipline, strong will and determination of the Korean people and their efforts to achieve economic self-support.

You do not import food but have attained self-sufficiency in food. This is a very important problem for us.

Today I asked if there are foreign specialists in your country. I was told that specialists are none other than Koreans. You have every right to be proud of this. Today I asked for the help of Korean technicians [sent] to us within the framework of close cooperation linking our two countries. We also try to free ourselves from backwardness just as you did.

At the time of my visit to your country in 1974, the great leader said that one should rely on his own efforts. At that time we realized that to free our country from backwardness, none but we ourselves should make efforts. To depend on other countries is a wrong path, and it takes much time. I mean those trying to dominate us, the imperialists who have no interest in our efforts to free ourselves from backwardness.

President Eyadema proposed a toast to the good health and long life of His Excellency the great leader President Kim Il-song and to the good health and long life of His Excellency the dear leader Kim Chong-il.

#### Tour of Hamhung

SK020421 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0405 GMT 2 Oct 81

[Text] Pyongyang, October 2 (KCNA) -- His Excellency General Gnassingbe Eyadema, chairman-founder of the Togolese People's Rally and president of the Republic of Togo, on a state visit to our country arrived in Hamhung on October 1 by special plane.

The airport and streets of Hamhung were in a warm welcome atmosphere to greet the envoy of the Togolese people. Set up at the airport and main streets of the city were portraits of Comrade Kim Il-song, the great leader of our party and our people, and portraits of His Excellency General Gnassingbe Eyadema, chairman-founder of the Togolese People's Rally and president of the Republic of Togo, and sloganboards reading "Long live the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song!" and "Long live His Excellency Gnassingbe Eyadema, president of the Republic of Togo!"

Also seen at the airport and along the streets were slogans "Warm welcome to the friendship envoy of the Togolese people! "Long live the friendship and solidarity between the Korean and Togolese peoples!" "Active support to the just cause of the Togolese people for the independent development of the country!" "Let us unite with the world people advocating independence!" and "Let us strengthen solidarity and cooperation among the nonaligned countries!" as well as welcome decorations.

At 9:30 in the morning the plane carrying the friendship envoy of the Togolese people touched down at the airport. The crowd warmly welcomed His Excellency President Gnassingbe Eyadema, raising cheers and waving flags of the two countries and bunches of flowers.

The party of the president of Togo also arrived in Hamhung. The guests were accompanied by Comrade Pak Song-chol, Comrade Chong Chun-ki, and Pak Myong-ku and other personages concerned and DPRK Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to Togo Chon Myong-kyong.

His excellency president and his party were met at the airport by Yi Kil-song, Kim Hyong-chong, Kim Pyong-chil, and other leading personnel of local party and power bodies. Juvenile Corps members presented bunches of flowers to His Excellency President Gnassingbe Eyadema and his party. His excellency president headed for the city, waving his hand to the crowd in acknowledgement of their welcome. Tens of thousands of working people in Hamhung warmly welcomed the friendship envoy of the Togolese people along the streets.

President Gnassingbe Eyadema and his party inspected the February 8 vinalon complex, the Yongsong machine complex and the Hungnam fertilizer complex.



CHON VOWS IMPROVED RELATIONS WITH ASEAN

SK020758 Seoul YONHAP in English 0650 GMT 2 Oct 81

[Text] Seoul, Oct 2 (YONHAP) -- Korean President Chon Tu-hwan said Friday that the Seoul government will further strengthen its "friendly and good neighborly relations" with the ASEAN (Association of Southeast Asian Nations) countries next year as part of its efforts to meet a "new Pacific era."

The Korean president, who made an official tour of the five ASEAN nations in June and July, made the statement in his message to the National Assembly on the proposed government budget for fiscal year 1982.

In the message, the Korean chief executive said the three goals of the Korean diplomacy next year will continue to be national security, economic enhancement and a peaceful approach to Korean reunification.

Chon said that the Korean Government will further improve its traditional bond of friendship and cooperation between Seoul and Washington and continue to bolster the Korea-U.S. joint defense mechanism as a deterrent to North Korea's aggressive menace.

On Seoul-Tokyo relations, which have been somewhat strained over Korea's standing request for six billion U.S. dollars in Japanese Government loans, Chon said South Korea will continue to exert its efforts to increase Korean-Japanese understanding and expand bilateral cooperation, with the perception that the friendly and cooperative relations between the two nations is "essential" for world peace as well as peace and stability in northeast Asia.

The president also reiterated the need for Seoul to further expand its cooperative relations with its friends and with nonaligned nations in Western Europe, Asia and the Pacific, Africa and the Middle East, and North and South America.

Chon restated Seoul's standing policy to seek improved relations with those nations which do not have the same political ideology as South Korea, and said that the Seoul government will continue to leave its doors open to such countries.

On inter-Korean relations, an important integral part of the South Korean diplomacy, the president pointed out that the restoration of mutual trust through direct talks between North and South Korea is most important for reducing tensions and establishing a lasting peace on the Korean peninsula.

Chon added that he will continue to urge North Korea to accept his standing proposal for a Seoul-Pyongyang summit meeting, made in January and reiterated with more flexible terms in June, on the one hand, and seek increased support of the international community for Seoul's peaceful approach to Korean unification, on the other.

ROK REQUESTS JAPANESE AID ON NUCLEAR ENERGY

SK020356 Seoul YONHAP in English 0427 GMT 2 Oct 81

[Text] Tokyo, Oct 1 (YONHAP) -- Korea's state-controlled Korea Heavy Industry and Construction Co has informally requested Japan's Mitsubishi heavy industries for comprehensive technical cooperation in nuclear power generation, the NIHON KEIZAI SHIMBUN reported Thursday.

The paper said the request ranges from expertise for the construction of a nuclear power station to ways of obtaining foreign orders. Mitsubishi intends to extend cooperation where it is technically feasible, as in the area of plant construction. It added that it would be unable to meet the request fully, because the request is too huge, the paper said.

JOINT DECLARATION ISSUED WITH USSR TU DELEGATION

BK011110 Phnom Penh SPK in French 0415 GMT 1 Oct 81

[Text] Phnom Penh, 1 Oct (SPK) -- At the end of the recent visit to Kampuchea by the Soviet trade union delegation led by V. (Saunin), chairman of the Central Council of Trade Unions of the Kamchatka region and member of the USSR's All-Union Central Council of Trade Unions, a joint declaration was issued in which the Soviet side affirmed the support of the Soviet trade unions, workers and people for the Kampuchean people in their national reconstruction efforts.

The Soviet side condemned all the maneuvers aimed at sabotaging the Kampuchean revolution and the solidarity between Kampuchea, Vietnam and Laos and at causing the relations Kampuchea and its neighbors are nurturing to maintain peace and stability in Southeast Asia to deteriorate. The Soviet side severely condemned the so-called international conference on Kampuchea in New York and all resolutions made on the Kampuchean question without the participation of the PRK Government and regarded them as interference in Kampuchea's internal affairs.

The Soviet side firmly supports the PRK Government's right to be the sole legal representative of the Kampuchean people at the United Nations. The current situation in Kampuchea is irreversible.

The Kampuchean side deeply thanked the CPSU and Soviet trade unions for their aid to and support of the PRK. The Kampuchean side affirmed that the present tasks of the Kampuchean trade unions are to heal the wounds left behind by the Pol Pot-Ieng Sary traitors and to oppose all designs of the Chinese hegemonists and warmongers in collusion with the U.S. imperialists and other reactionaries attempting to reinstall the Pol Pot-Ieng Sary bandits.

The two sides affirmed that the foreign policy of peace pursued by the Soviet Union and other socialist countries serves the interest of peace, international security and social progress and seeks the removal of all dangers of war.

The two sides expressed concern with the designs of imperialism and international reaction to obstruct development and international detente. The two sides declared that the policy pursued by Beijing threatens peace not only in this region, but all over the world. The Soviet side affirmed its energetic support for the constructive initiatives of the PRK, SRV and LPDR to turn Southeast Asia into a zone of peace and stability and to establish good neighbor relations.

The two sides vigorously condemned the reactionaries of all stripes for offering Thai territory as a base to the Pol Pot remnants and other Khmer reactionaries in their opposition to the PRK and in their acts of sabotage against the peaceful life of the Kampuchean people.

The two sides highly praised the spirit of proletarian internationalism of the Vietnamese people in the past struggle for the liberation of the Kampuchean people and in the present efforts to eliminate all the vestiges of the genocidal Pol Pot-Ieng Sary regime. The two sides unreservedly support the struggle of the peoples of Asia, Africa and Latin America against imperialism, colonialism, neocolonialism, racism and fascism, and for freedom, independence and social progress.

The two sides expressed agreement with the decision of the 31st Conference of the World Federation of Trade Unions and pledged to do their best to consolidate the unity of the world's trade union movement.

AGRICULTURAL REPORTAGE FOR 7-13 SEP PERIOD

BK140319 [Editorial Report] Monitored Kampuchean media have reported the following agricultural developments for the reporting period 7-13 September:

Prey Veng: Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian at 0400 GMT on 7 September reports that as of the end of August Kanchrieu District had planted 11,150 ha of rice -- 60 percent of this year's target of 17,000 ha.

Thousands of hectares of seedlings and transplanted rice plants were saved from drought, and the peasants are continuing replanting in those areas that have been hit by drought. The authorities have provided 137 tons of rice seed. Phnom Penh SPK in French at 0407 GMT on 9 September reports that Mesang District has planted 11,520 ha of rice, half of the planned amount. The report adds that peasants have made every effort to combat drought in the district.

Kompong Cham: The radio reports at 0400 GMT on 7 September that despite difficulties arising from the flooding, peasants have planted 1,481 ha of rice and 931 ha of corn, as well as sesame, beans and vegetables, in Srei Santhor District. Flood damage was recorded in various communes such as Kaoh Andet, Rumdeng, Russei Sap, Prek Dambok, Phtea Kandal, Meanchey and Baray. The authorities have provided rice seed for future planting. The radio reports that in Chamkar Leu District 6,673 ha of rice has been planted and 4,648 ha transplanted. In addition 1,172 ha of corn has been planted, along with 1,090 ha of mung beans, 616 ha of peanuts, 57 ha of sesame, 34 of manioc, 9 ha of sugarcane, 25 ha of jute and 36 ha of vegetables.

Kratie: In Sambo District, according to Phnom Penh radio at 1230 GMT on 8 September, there are 3,632 plows, 3,417 harrows, (22,403) carts, 2,929 head of oxen and 4,743 head of buffalo. As of the end of July 319 ha of corn, 154 ha of manioc, 16 ha of sweet potato, 84 ha of mung beans and 1,461 ha of rice had been planted. The radio reports at 0400 GMT on 11 September that in Snuol District 235 ha of corn, 5.5 ha of beans, 2 ha of manioc and 2.5 ha of sweet potato have been planted since the beginning of the year.

Kompong Speu: At 0400 GMT on 11 September the radio reports that a meeting was held recently by the Kompong Speu Province People's Revolutionary Committee to review the situation in agricultural production. The meeting was informed that up to the end of August 9,299 ha of rice had been transplanted and 10,316 ha of subsidiary crops had been planted. In a report on production in Phnum Sruoch District, the radio reports at 0400 GMT on 13 September that the rice target is 8,910 ha. The peasants have available 7,772 head of oxen and buffalo, 2,528 plows, 2,219 harrows and 1,626 carts. Thus far 2,942 ha of land has been tilled and 470 ha of early, ordinary and late rice has been sown. Drought destroyed 808 ha of crops, and with the 48 pumps available, the peasants are trying to save other crops in various areas. In the district there are also 2,378 ha of transplanted rice, 799 ha of corn, 38 ha of manioc, 6 ha of sweet potato, 10 ha of taro, 95 ha of vegetables, 123 ha of mung beans, 63 ha of peanuts, 9 ha of sugarcane, 1 ha of sesame, 3 ha of tobacco, 2 ha of cotton and 4 ha of mulberry. The report adds that 373 tons of natural fertilizer have been produced.

Battambang: Phnom Penh radio reports at 1100 GMT on 9 September that in Sangke District thus far, 3,343 ha of floating rice, 19,633 ha of broadcast rice, 910 ha of ordinary rice, 240 ha of early rice, 138 ha of well irrigated rice, 1,516 ha of corn, 85 ha of sweet potato, 283 ha of manioc and hundreds of hectares of soy beans, peanuts, tobacco, jute and sugarcane have been planted. Thousands of head of oxen and horses have also been raised, the report adds.

Pursat: In Bakan District, according to Phnom Penh radio at 0400 GMT on 9 September, by the end of August rice had been transplanted on 2,151 ha, broadcast on 9,866 ha and sowed on 2,692 ha. Eleven pumps were in use on 108 ha of dry land. Eight hundred and fifty cattle have been immunized against disease. Other crops planted include: 215 ha of corn, 73 ha of manioc, 7 ha of sweet potato, 131 ha of mung beans, 10 ha of sesame, 187 ha of vegetables, 11 ha of jute and 39 ha of sugarcane. In addition 1,804 oxen and 1,199 buffalo have been raised.

Preah Vihear: Phnom Penh radio reports at 0400 GMT on 10 September that in Choam Khsan District there are 1,181 oxen and 2,528 buffalo. In the month of July rice was sowed on 138 ha of land and transplanted on 391 ha. A further 209 ha of vegetables were also planted.

Kompong Chhnang: At 0400 GMT on 10 September the radio reports that flooding destroyed 1,358 ha of floating rice in Kompong Tralach District. In other parts of the district pumps were used to transport water to 72 ha of rice in dry areas. By the end of August early rice had been transplanted on 1,125 ha and normal rice transplanted on 2,070 ha. Late rice was broadcast on 2,974 ha, and 383 ha of irrigated rice have been planted. In the district there are also 194 ha of manioc, 591 ha of corn, 490 ha of mung beans and 81 ha of sugarcane.

Kompong Chhnang: According to SPK at 0421 GMT on 11 September, by the end of August peasants in the province had planted 32,170 ha of rice -- 70 percent of the plan. More than 1,000 ha of rice have been saved from drought.

Seay Rieng: SPK reports at 1441 GMT on 8 September that Seay Rieng District has planted 13,394 ha of rice -- 60 percent of the plan -- and 50 percent of subsidiary crops. This district is also affected by drought, the report says.

#### 'UNITED FRONT' COMMITTEE TO MEET 4 OCT

BKD20304 Bangkok NATION REVIEW in English 2 Oct 81 p 2

[Excerpts] The tripartite committee of the three Kampuchean resistance groups will convene another meeting on Sunday in an effort to reach an agreement over the platform of the coalition government, informed sources said yesterday.

An informed source in the Foreign Ministry said that although the previous five meetings of the ad hoc committee have made only little progress, the Thai Government expected an agreement could be reached this time. He said that Thailand wanted the committee to reach some agreement at least to show that the negotiations between the three Khmer factions were successful prior to the departure of Premier Prem Tinsulanon to the United States. "However, I expect that the ad hoc committee's meeting could be prolonged because delegates of the two Khmer factions -- the Khmer Rouge and KPNLF -- appeared obstinate with their terms," he added.

The next round of the meeting would be chaired by a delegate from the Khmer Rouge.

Delegates of the three factions, when reached by the NATION, yesterday refused to make any comment over the issue since that they had agreed not to make public the topics discussed in the meeting.

#### VODK: INDIAN POLICY, RAO'S REMARKS TO UN SCORED

##### UN Delegate's Denunciation

BKD10823 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian to Kampuchea 2330 GMT 30 Sep 81

[Text] At the UN General Assembly, the Democratic Kampuchean delegation denounced distortions of the Indian foreign minister.

In his speech during the general debate, Indian Foreign Minister Rao made charges against Democratic Kampuchea. On behalf of the Democratic Kampuchean delegation, Ambassador Hing Un took the floor and firmly responded to these charges.

Hing Un said the Indian foreign minister pretended that morning to be the defender of the Kampuchean people, the UN Charter and the principles of nonalignment when he spoke on the Kampuchean issue.

First of all our delegation would like to express our regret concerning the Indian attitude of taking sides in analyzing the Kampuchean problem. In fact, the world knows that the New Delhi government has played a role as a defender of a cause which has been condemned by the United Nations and the Nonaligned Movement. At a time when the United Nations, in conformity with its Charter, continues to condemn the war waged by the Vietnamese aggressors and reject the regime established in Phnom Penh by the Vietnamese, as well as the dirty maneuvers of the Hanoi expansionists who attempt to legalize their occupation of Kampuchea with more than 250,000 troops, only India takes side with the Vietnamese expansionists and supports the Vietnamese policy of aggression against the countries in Southeast Asia. This is why India is very isolated in the Asian community.

Hing Un strongly denounced the Indian leaders who have colluded with the Hanoi Vietnamese expansionists. He added it was quite ridiculous that an Indian diplomat, taking the floor at this General Assembly, asked for withdrawal of all foreign troops in order to guarantee the so-called respect of independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity of different countries in the region, including Kampuchea. This is only an act of hypocrisy by a nonaligned country.

#### Gandhi's Support for SRV

BK020553 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian to Kampuchea 2330 GMT 2330 GMT 1 Oct 81

[Unattributed commentary: "Everybody Knows That the Indian Government of Mrs Gandhi Supports the Vietnamese-Soviet Aggression Against Kampuchea and Afghanistan"]

[Text] In his speech at the 36th UN General Assembly session on 28 September, Indian External Affairs Minister Rao condemned the General Assembly for rejecting the Vietnamese-Soviet maneuver to plunder the Democratic Kampuchean seat at the United Nations and for supporting Democratic Kampuchea as Kampuchea's sole legal and legitimate representative at the United Nations. Nobody was alarmed by such an insolent and truculent remark by Rao, who is the spokesman of Mrs Gandhi's government. This is because the entire world is well aware of the true face of Mrs Gandhi's government.

The Gandhi government has supported Vietnam from the time it invaded Kampuchea. India has launched various activities in support of the Vietnamese aggression against Kampuchea. Even when the entire world is strongly condemning Vietnam and persistently demanding the withdrawal of all aggressor Vietnamese troops from Kampuchea, the Gandhi government has turned to recognize the Vietnamese aggressors' administration in Phnom Penh, thus giving its stamp of approval to the Vietnamese aggression against Kampuchea. By this action, does India deserve to be the initial member of the Nonaligned Movement? India has not respected the principles of nonalignment; it has abandoned all the ideals of nonalignment.

India is only superficially a nonaligned country. In reality, India has become a satellite of the Soviet Union. It has openly served the Soviet-Vietnamese strategy of aggression and expansion in Southeast Asia and southwest Asia. In the war between the aggressors and the aggressed, on whose side does the Gandhi government stand? It stands on the side of the aggressors. India supports Vietnam and the Soviet Union in their violation of sovereignty, independence and territorial integrity of Kampuchea and Afghanistan. It helps Vietnam and the Soviet Union in destroying the nonaligned status of Kampuchea and Afghanistan, and in killing the Kampuchean and Afghan peoples.

For this reason, India is not the defender of the Kampuchean and Afghan peoples or the principles of nonalignment. This is very obvious. India can deceive no one. This matter has laid bare the true nature of the Gandhi government and the aggressors. India will become even more isolated from the world community.



Even the Indian people themselves are discontent with the Gandhi government's unjust, shameful and abominable acts concerning the Kampuchean and Afghan problems.

The Kampuchean problem was caused by the Vietnamese Hanoi clique's sending of hundreds of thousands of troops to invade Kampuchea. This Vietnamese aggression against Kampuchea grossly violates the UN charter, international law and principles of nonalignment. The world cannot accept this act and will never allow any country to topple a legal government of another country. For this reason, during the past 3 years, an overwhelming majority of the UN members continuously supported and defended Democratic Kampuchea's seat at the United Nations and firmly demanded that the Vietnamese Hanoi clique withdraw its troops from Kampuchea unconditionally and totally.

Therefore, in its capacity as the initial member of the Nonaligned Movement and a UN member, India should strictly and sincerely respect the principles of nonalignment and the UN Charter and stop adhering to the cause of aggression, that is, cease supporting Vietnam in its aggression against Kampuchea, which is the root cause of the constant tension in the region, and the implementation of the Vietnamese-Soviet strategy of aggression and expansion in Southeast Asia. If, on the other hand, the Indian Government obstinately refuses to abide by international law, the UN Charter and the principles of nonalignment, and keeps on licking the Soviet Union's boots, colluding with Vietnam and helping Vietnam carry on the war of aggression against Kampuchea in opposition to world public opinion and the UN resolutions, India will certainly become more acutely isolated from the world community, especially from the nonaligned countries.

#### GUERRILLAS CUT PORTIONS OF SRV RAILROAD TRACK

##### Pursat Province

BK010455 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian to Kampuchea 2330 GMT 30 Sep 81

[Text] On 20 September our army and guerrillas attacked the Vietnamese enemy railroad track west of Kamreng station, Krakor District, Pursat Province. We cut 13 portions of the track.

Long live our valiant army, guerrillas and people on the Pursat Province battlefield!

##### Battambang Province

BK010203 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian to Kampuchea 2330 GMT 29 Sep 81

[Text] On the night of 20 September our army and guerrillas attacked and cut 6 sections of railway track totaling 270 meters between Svay Don Kev and Prey Svay stations, Moung District, Battambang Province. On 21 September our army and guerrillas attacked a Vietnamese position in (Kralom Phluk) village, Moung District, Battambang Province. We killed 4 Vietnamese enemies and wounded 6 others, for a total of 10 casualties. We destroyed a barracks and a quantity of materiel.

Long live our valiant army, guerrillas and people in Moung District, Battambang Province!

#### VODK REPORTS LAO GUERRILLAS' COMBAT ACTION

BK020916 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian to Kampuchea 2330 GMT 1 Oct 81

[Text] Combat news from Laos: On 26 September Lao National Liberation Front guerrillas on the battlefield in Champassak Province ambushed Vietnamese enemy troops moving westward from (Khleng) hamlet and from (Preav) hamlet to (Pev) hamlet, killing five enemy troops and wounding seven others.

MATERIALS ON VISIT OF LE VAN LUONG DELEGATION

## Luang Prabang Province Visit

BK011354 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 1200 GMT 1 Oct 81

[Text] On 29 September 1981 the delegation of the Hanoi Party and People's Committees led by Comrade Le Van Luong, member of the VCP Central Committee Political Bureau and secretary of the Hanoi Party Committee, which is currently visiting Laos, left Vientiane for a visit to Luang Prabang Province. The delegation was accompanied by Comrade Chanmi Douangboutdi, member of the LPRP Central Committee and minister attached to the Prime Minister's Office; Comrade Bounma Mithong, secretary of the Vientiane Party Committee; Nguyen Xuan, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the SRV to the LPDR; and a number of cadres concerned.

In Luang Prabang, the Hanoi Party and People's Committees delegation was warmly welcomed by Comrade Vongphet (Khaikua), secretary of the provincial Party Committee; Comrade Souvandi Phommali, chairman of the provincial administrative committee; and a number of cadres and people. During its stay in Luang Prabang Province, the delegation visited several places, including temples, and viewed historical objects in the museum in the provincial town.

The delegation returned to Vientiane at 1045 on 30 September 1981.

## Vientiane Rally

BK011356 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 1200 GMT 1 Oct 81

[Text] A rally was held at Vientiane theater in Vientiane municipality at 1600 on 30 September by the Vientiane party and administrative committees, and mass organizations and Vientiane residents, to welcome the friendship visit to Vientiane of the delegation of the Hanoi Party and People's Committees led by Comrade Le Van Luong, member of the VCP Central Committee Political Bureau and secretary of the Hanoi Party Committee.

Attending the rally were Comrade Sisomphon Lovansai, member of the LPRP Central Committee Political Bureau and vice chairman of the Supreme People's Council; Comrade Chanmi Douangboutdi, member of the LPRP Central Committee and minister attached to the Prime Minister's Office; Comrade Bounma Mithong, secretary of the Vientiane Municipal Party Committee; and Comrade Phao Phimphachan, deputy secretary of the Party Committee and chairman of the administrative committee of Vientiane municipality. Also attending were Comrade Nguyen Xuan, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the SRV to the LPDR, members of the party and administrative committees, cadres of various mass organizations and more than 1,000 fraternal people of Vientiane.

At the rally, Comrade Chanmi Douangboutdi delivered a speech. In his speech, he pointed to the close relations of friendship between the two peoples of Laos and Vietnam, in particular between the peoples of the two capitals of Vientiane and Hanoi, in the past as well as at present. Chanmi Douangboutdi's speech was followed by a reply speech by Comrade Le Van Luong, who expressed thanks to the Lao side.

Afterwards, gifts were exchanged between Comrade Chanmi Douangboutdi and Comrade Le Van Luong. The rally ended in a warm and glorious atmosphere.

## Welcoming Banquet

BK020604 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 1200 GMT 1 Oct 81

[Text] On the evening of 30 September 1981 Chanmi Douangboutdi, member of the LPRP Central Committee, and Bounma Mithong, secretary of the Vientiane municipal Party Committee, hosted a grand banquet at the Lan Xang Hotel in Vientiane to welcome the great success of the visit to Laos by the delegation of the Hanoi Party and People's Committees led by Comrade Le Van Luong, member of the VCP Central Committee Political Bureau and secretary of the Hanoi Party Committee.

Attending this banquet as guests of honor were Comrade Phao Phimphachan, deputy secretary of the Party Committee and chairman of the administrative committee of Vientiane municipality; Comrade Thongmani (Siphommachan), deputy secretary of the Vientiane municipal Party Committee; Comrade Nouai Inthavong, member of the Standing Committee of the Vientiane municipal Party Committee and secretary of the Saisettha District Party Committee; Comrade Kham-gnot Inthalam, member of the Vientiane municipal Party Committee and secretary of the Sikhottabong District Party Committee; and Comrade Vanhuang Vongvichit, deputy staff director of the LPDR Foreign Affairs Ministry. Also attending were comrade members of the Vientiane municipal party and administrative committees, comrade members of the party and administrative committees of the four districts in the Vientiane municipality and a number of cadres concerned.

Comrade Nguyen Xuan, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the SRV to Laos, and a number of embassy staff members also attended the banquet, which proceeded in an atmosphere of warm cordiality and intimate friendship from beginning to end.

#### Meeting With Souphanouvong

BK020608 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 0000 GMT 2 Oct 81

[Text] At the presidential office on the morning of 1 October, Comrade Souphanouvong, member of the LPRP Central Committee Political Bureau, president of the LPDR and chairman of the Supreme People's Council and the Lao Front for National Construction, received the delegation of the Hanoi Party and People's Committees led by Comrade Le Van Luong, member of the VCP Central Committee Political Bureau and secretary of the Hanoi party committee, which is on an official, friendly visit to Vientiane in response to the invitation of the Vientiane municipality party and administrative committees.

The Hanoi delegation was accompanied by Comrade Chanmi Douangboutdi, member of the LPRP Central Committee, and Comrade Bounma Mithong, secretary of the Vientiane municipal Party Committee. Comrade Nguyen Xuan, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the SRV to Laos, also accompanied the delegation in paying a courtesy call on Comrade President Souphanouvong on this occasion.

Comrade Souphanouvong conversed with Comrade Le Van Luong in an atmosphere of cordiality and close friendship from beginning to end. Comrade Le Van Luong informed Comrade President Souphanouvong of the delegation's brilliant success in this visit to Vientiane. On behalf of the party, state and people of Laos, Comrade President Souphanouvong conveyed best regards and greetings to the party, state leaders and people of Vietnam and to the Hanoi leading committee. He wished them new and yet greater successes in the cause of defending and building on ever-more prosperous, Socialist Vietnam and heroic Hanoi capital.

#### Departure of Delegation

BK020613 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 0000 GMT 2 Oct 81

[Text] On the morning of 1 October the delegation of the Hanoi Party and People's Committees led by Comrade Le Van Luong, member of the VCP Central Committee Political Bureau and secretary of the Hanoi Party Committee, left Vientiane for home after concluding an 8-day official, friendly visit at the invitation of the Vientiane municipal party and administrative committees.

The delegation was seen off at Wattai Airport by Comrade Chanmi Douangboutdi, member of the LPRP Central Committee and minister attached to the Prime Minister's Office; Comrade Bounma Mithong, secretary of the Vientiane municipal Party Committee; many party and administrative committee members; and cadres attached to the Vientiane municipal administration. Comrade Nguyen Xuan, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the SRV to Laos, was also on hand to see the delegation off at the airport.

During their visit to the LPDR, Comrade Le Van Luong and his party called on several Lao leaders and party and administrative committees of Vientiane municipality, and visited several important places in Vientiane Province and municipality and Luang Prabang Province. The delegation was warmly and cordially welcomed in all places it visited. As a result of the visit, the great friendship and special solidarity between the two peoples of Laos and Vietnam and between the two peoples of Vientiane and Hanoi have been further strengthened.

COUNCIL, GOVERNMENT GREET PRC ANNIVERSARY

BK020605 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 0000 GMT 2 Oct 81

[Text] On 1 October 1981 the Supreme People's Council [SPC] and the Government of the LPDR sent a greetings message to the National People's Congress [NPC] and the State Council of the PRC in Beijing. The message reads as follows:

On the occasion of the 32d founding anniversary of the PRC, the SPC and Government of the LPDR would like to convey sincere congratulations to the NPC, government and people of the PRC.

The date 1 October 1949 marked a significant turning point in the destiny of the Chinese people. Since then, the Chinese people, who have maintained the traditions of industriousness, perseverance and heroism, have concentrated all their abilities, intelligence and energies on building and developing the country, improving their living conditions, struggling to maintain their revolutionary gains and leading their country in its advance on the path of progress toward a good future.

We are convinced that the Chinese people, who have maintained a revolutionary tradition, will be able to overcome various difficulties and achieve ever-greater successes on their path of advancement.

Laos and China are neighboring countries. The Lao people have always fostered friendship and solidarity between the peoples of Laos and China. The Lao people hope that the friendly relations between the LPDR and the PRC will be consolidated in the common interest of the two peoples of Laos and China and for peace and stability in this region and the world.

On the same day, Phoun Sipaseut, vice premier and minister of foreign affairs, also sent a greetings message to Huang Hua, vice premier and foreign minister of the PRC.

POST PREVIEWS PRIME MINISTER'S U.S. VISIT

BK010135 Bangkok POST in English 1 Oct 81 p 4

[Editorial: "Visit Underlines Shared Interests"]

[Text] Prime Minister Prem Tinsulanon leaves today for the United States to promote closer political, military and economic ties with that major democratic power. There are not many differences between our two countries which could stand in the way of his objective. In fact, there are greater affinities between America under President Ronald Reagan and present-day Thailand.

Thai-U.S. relations have returned to normal, with mutual interests being the main consideration. The bilateral relationship has swung from the extreme of pro-Americanism in the 1960's to the anti-Americanism of the mid-seventies which climaxed in student demonstrations at the U.S. Embassy. Today, the friendship can be described as healthy, without the big power dominating the small country and without the small country being too dependent on the big power.

Politically, Thailand and the United States have much in common. Both have expressed concern over the expansion of Soviet power and influence, the United States trying to stop the Russians on a global basis and Thailand, with its ASEAN partners, trying to stop further expansion of Soviet might regionally through the use of Moscow's Southeast Asian proxy, Vietnam. Here, each is willing to assist the other, although Washington is more interested in the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan and Thailand is more worried about the Vietnamese invasion of Kampuchea.

Thailand has enhanced its position vis-a-vis its relations with the United States and other major powers through the strengthening and growing unity of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations. Recognition of ASEAN as a regional grouping to reckon with adds stature to Thailand's position and significance to its needs. When Prime Minister Prem speaks with the U.S. President, both as the top representative of Thailand and as an official representative of ASEAN, his word carries greater power. It has to be noted that the United States has supported all ASEAN moves in the United Nations.

The U.S. administration has to realise the fact that there exist in Southeast Asia two groups of countries -- one, ASEAN, of free nations and the other, Indochina, of communist state socialism. While ASEAN has the intention of retaining its independence, Vietnam, which dominates the Indochina peninsula, is determined to spread its ideology. The outcome of the struggle is important to other developing countries and, therefore, to the United States.

Militarily, Thailand does not expect the kind of free Soviet military aid given the Vietnamese, but it needs weapons with which it can defend itself. We also do not expect, or welcome, American combat troops; we will do our own fighting for our own country. But as long as a superpower like Russia is fully backing its ally's aggressive actions, we would like to know that a friendly superpower like the United States is ready, willing and able to keep its commitments to us.

Politically, Thailand and the United States have much in common. Both the Thai and American peoples desire ardently to retain their free way of life. Cooperation in political matters is not difficult because of identical objectives, but each country may wish to reach its goal by different means. There are times when even aims may not be similar, such as when Thailand will have to side with other Third World countries in certain disputes with the advanced countries, but as a result of frequent meetings between our leaders, there will be understanding of each other's position.

Economically, we must admit to ourselves that much remains to be done if we are to get more Americans to invest in our country. We have to show that we take care of our investors -- particularly those already here -- if we are to attract more capital and know-how. Such investments are essential during these days of economic malaise, increasing unemployment and expanding trade and financial deficits.



The meetings between Thai and American leaders have been made necessary by external military threats and internal economic problems which require the sympathy and active assistance of our friends across the Pacific for effective solutions.

#### PURCHASE OF U.S. 'REDEYE' MISSILES SOUGHT

BK020136 Bangkok NATION REVIEW in English 2 Oct 81 pp 1, 14

[Excerpts] Thailand has asked the United States to sell its FIM-43A "Redeye" anti-aircraft guided missiles to be used by Thai frontline soldiers guarding the border against possible enemy intrusion of Thai airspace, informed Thai and American sources told the NATO yesterday.

One source said that Prime Minister Prem Tinsulanon may be given a "yes or no" reply during his discussions in Washington with American leaders next week. Another source confirmed that Thai military leaders raised the request to buy the American-made "Redeye", optically-aimed, infrared homing powerful missile, with U.S. Deputy Defence Secretary Frank Carlucci during his brief visit to Bangkok last week. "Carlucci told the Thai military officers that he would look into the Thai request," said another informed source.

An American source said yesterday that Thai military authorities had also sought more M-48A5 tanks from the existing fleet of about 50 from the U.S. "We are not producing enough to meet the need, and the newest model of tanks, the M60A3's, are quite expensive," the official said. "We would certainly like to comply with Thailand's requests for more military equipment. But whether authorities concerned in Washington could offer some concrete new commitments on weapon delivery is another matter," the official said.

#### ACCORD SIGNED WITH UNHCR ON REFUGEE REPATRIATION

BK010119 Bangkok POST in English 1 Oct 81 p 1

[By Banyat Thatsaniyawet]

[Excerpts] The Thai Government and the United Nations High Commission for Refugees have agreed on the repatriation of about 94,000 Khmer refugees currently in Thai holding centres, an informed source said yesterday. The source said a note was signed by Squadron Leader Prasong Sunsir, secretary general of the National Security Council, on behalf of the Thai Government, and Zia Rizvi, the regional coordinator of the UNHCR. The note had been forwarded to the UNHCR headquarters in Geneva, the source added.

Squadron leader Prasong will meet with Mr Rizvi to finalise the repatriation program when he arrives in Geneva next month to attend a meeting of donor countries on refugee problems scheduled between October 9 and 23. The source said that under the agreement specified in the note, the UNHCR will pay all the expenses incurred in sending the Khmer refugees back to their homeland under the voluntary repatriation program.

Officials of the Thai Government and the UNHCR have been working out detailed repatriation plans, said the source, adding that no date has yet been set for the program to start. The source said that Khmer refugees encamped in the seven holding centres had been notified in advance about the upcoming repatriation. About 94,000 refugees had signed statements declaring their intention to return to their home country, the source said.

After the repatriation of the Khmer refugees, the two holding centres in Kap Choeng District, Surin Province, and in Mai Rut, Trat Province, would be closed down this year. Two other camps in Ban Phaya Kamphut, Chanthaburi, and Sa Lao in Prachin Buri, would be phased out next year.

The source said the Thai Government felt that the situation in Kampuchea had almost returned to normal and it would be safe enough for the refugees to return.

Mr Rizvi and other senior UNHCR officials had made several trips to Phnom Penh and Hanoi to discuss the repatriation program with Vietnamese and the Heng Samrin officials. According to an earlier report by government sources, the Phnom Penh regime does not object to the scheme, indicating a radical change of attitude.

The Heng Samrin administration also announced on Tuesday that it would accept unaccompanied Khmer children from camps in Thailand and would try to reunite them with their families.

#### GENERAL KRIANGSAK COMMENTS ON INDOCHINA TALKS

BK211257 Bangkok MATICHON in Thai 18 Sep 81 p 16

[Text] Gen Kriangsak Chamanan, leader of the Chat Prachathippatai Party, spoke to newsmen regarding the suggestion that Thailand should enter into direct negotiations with Vietnam concerning the Indochina situation. He said if meetings under UN auspices do not make progress, it might be a good idea to hold a smaller meeting between interested countries and the countries involved. To hold a meeting with countries which are not directly affected by the issue is putting unnecessary strain on the discussion of such issues, and no solution would emerge from such a meeting.

#### PRESS REACTS TO GANDHI CHARGE OF TROOPS IN PRK

##### POST Comment

BK020204 Bangkok POST in English 2 Oct 81 p 4

["Ayumongol's World" column]

[Excerpt] How would you like it, Mrs Gandhi, if Gen Prem upped and said on arrival in America that India is preparing for war with Pakistan? You would fly into a rage, wouldn't you? Yet such a statement wouldn't be entirely untruthful. Of course, India is preparing for war with Pakistan -- just in case there is another one. Just in case, you understand.

But it would be improper for Gen Prem to say such a thing. It is none of his business. It is none of Thailand's business. So by what right or propriety, Mrs Gandhi, did you tell the FAR EASTERN ECONOMIC REVIEW that there were Thai troops in Kampuchea? This is not only improper, but also a downright untruth. (Either Mrs Gandhi has been raving or the REVIEW has been raving; with politicians, you have to leave this backout door for them.)

As both Gen Prem and the Foreign Ministry have pointed out, there is not even one Thai soldier in Kampuchea. All sorts of foreign correspondents, even entire TV crews, have penetrated into Kampuchea and interviewed the leaders and filmed the camp life. In not even one of these reports was there any mention of Thai troops. Perhaps we just hid them up the trees. This, now, was a point that neither Gen Prem nor the foreign minister made, so I'll make it for them. On the other hand, foreign correspondents and TV crews did indeed see and film a certain little excursion Vietnamese troops made into Thailand a while back. Yes, Mrs Gandhi, you were saying?

As all the world knows, India is "non-aligned." And who told the world India was non-aligned? Why, India did, of course! So Mrs Gandhi's word carries weight with the fairly ignorant rest of the world that has never made a special study of Southeast Asia. If Mrs Gandhi says so, it must be true. (This is slander, Mrs Gandhi, slander!)

When ASEAN foreign ministers were to meet to consider the Kampuchean situation some while back and extended an invitation to their Indian counterpart, he accepted -- then cancelled at the last moment because he had to go to his mother's sick bed. As soon as the meeting was over the fellow was seen gadding about all over the place. His mother must have made a miraculous recovery. And India recognised Heng Samrin. Now, what kind of non-alignment is that, Mrs Gandhi? It looks as if in India, it is the rest of the world that is out of alignment. This is a case of autism -- either that or hypocrisy. Which shall it be, Mrs Gandhi? Should I say India is a hypocrite or a lunatic?

## NATION Editorial

BK010235 Bangkok NATION REVIEW in English 1 Oct 81 p 4

[Editorial: "Who Informed Indira About Thai Troops?"]

[Text] When the leader of a big country, Prime Minister Indira Gandhi of India, accuses Thailand of sending troops to fight in Kampuchea, she must have spoken with definite information available to her. Offhand, we would say that she either willingly or unwillingly became the victim of "disinformation" spread by Moscow, which is sponsoring the Vietnamese invasion and occupation of Kampuchea. The Foreign Ministry, in response to what Mrs Gandhi told the FAR EASTERN ECONOMIC REVIEW, did not mince its words in its statement, and said: "Any person making them would have either to be blind to the facts or very much aligned to the forces of colonialism and aggression in Kampuchea...."

In a letter published on this page on Monday, the Indian Embassy took the NATION to task for certain opinions expressed about the Indian Government policy, and pointed out that India was a non-aligned country. The letter said that the NATION's allegation that Moscow had sent Mrs Gandhi to test out the Indonesian waters is preposterous. We stand corrected and so we have to conclude that in saying "the (Thai) troops are there (Kampuchea)," she was not toeing the Soviet line or the Vietnamese line. At the same time, she could not have picked up such an accusation out of thin air or just imagined it. So we are forced to come to the obvious conclusion that it must have been the Indian Embassy in Bangkok that must have apprised her of the fiction of Thai troops being in Kampuchea. The only saving factor we can find is that Mrs Gandhi had dreamed it up and the Indian Embassy did not disabuse her of the atrocious confusion between fact and fiction.

We would strongly advise the Foreign Ministry to sponsor a tour of Indian diplomats, at least the military attache, to the Kampuchean border area so that a factual report can be submitted to New Delhi. We sincerely hope that Mrs Gandhi does not make such statements at the Melbourne Commonwealth conference since, if she does, Singapore Prime Minister Lee Kuan Yew's rapier tongue will rip her open.

BANGLADESH PRIME MINISTER MEETS WITH PREM

BK280810 Bangkok Domestic Service in Thai 0530 GMT 28 Sep 81

[Text] Bangladesh Prime Minister Shah Azizur Rahman, accompanied by Thai Deputy Foreign Minister Arun Phanuphong, paid a courtesy call on Prime Minister Gen Prem Tinsulanon at Government House at 0845 this morning. The Bangladesh prime minister is stopping over in Bangkok en route to Australia to attend the conference of the heads of Commonwealth countries.

Prime Minister General Prem explained to the Bangladesh visitor the position of Thailand and the ASEAN countries regarding the situation in this region, particularly the Kampuchean and refugee issues to which ASEAN and Thailand are seeking political solutions. The Bangladesh prime minister agreed that the issues in question should be resolved through political means. He pledged to explain the position of ASEAN and Thailand at the Melbourne conference.

## Further on Meeting

BK281409 Dacca Domestic Service in English 1205 GMT 28 Sep 81

[Excerpt] Shah Aziz conveyed greetings and best wishes of the acting president to the king, queen and the Thai prime minister. General Prem reciprocated by conveying his and his country's best wishes to Acting President Justice Abdus Sattar and the people of Bangladesh. Shah Aziz also renewed the invitation extended by the late President Ziaur Rahman to the Thai premier to visit Bangladesh on behalf of the acting president. Prime Minister Prem said he will visit Bangladesh shortly. Both leaders expressed satisfaction over growing bilateral relations between the two countries. Shah Aziz is now on his way to Melbourne.

SE ASIA INSTABILITY LAID TO U.S.-PRC COLLUSION

BK011454 Hanoi International Service in English 1000 GMT 7 Oct 81

[Station commentary: "Beijing and Washington Are the Criminals"]

[Text] Beijing and Washington have seized every possible opportunity to slander Vietnam and the Soviet Union. They allege that the lack of peace and security in Southeast Asia is due to the occupation of Kampuchea by Vietnamese troops and the expansionist plot of Vietnam and the Soviet Union. They wash their hands of their crimes, pretending that they do not involve in Southeast Asia. [sentence as heard] They have tried to make believe that they are the judges capable of ruling sentences, but their juggling effect cannot make black white and turn their criminals into the just and [word indistinct].

It is common knowledge that over the past decades peace and stability have been established in many regions of the world, and people in these regions have been living in peace. In Southeast Asia, however, not a single day has passed by without the sound of gunfire being heard.

After World War II the Indochinese countries and several other countries in Southeast Asia had become the battlefields of the colonialist wars. Then came the bloody war of aggression conducted by the U.S. imperialists against the three Indochinese countries. Several countries in Southeast Asia were turned into U.S. military bases and centers training mercenaries for the United States.

In recent years, the three Indochinese countries were fallen victims to Beijing's expansionist policy. Beijing committed genocide in Kampuchea, pushing off worldwide condemnation. Beijing waged two wars of aggression against Vietnam along the Kampuchean-Vietnamese and the Sino-Vietnamese borders. They posed a war threat in Laos and encircled that tiny country. And for several decades now, Beijing has been meddling in the internal affairs of ASEAN countries. Beijing was the author of subversive activities in Indonesia and Malaysia. (?Thirty-five) million Chinese residents in Southeast Asia are used by Beijing as its fifth army. China also fosters the Maoists and supports their subversive activities that commit constant tension and instability in ASEAN countries.

For many years now, the wars of aggression by the colonialists and imperialists and the expansionist scheme of Beijing are the cause of tension and lack of peace and stability in Southeast Asia. These reactionary forces are still colluding with one another, aggravating tension, and threatening peace and stability in Southeast Asia.

In recent days, Beijing has stepped up its armed provocations and encroachments of Vietnamese territory. It has sought all means to breathe life into the remnants of the Pol Pot clique and other Khmer reactionary groups. (?Their attempt to) set up the so-called coalition government and the campaign to maintain the seat of the Pol Pot clique at the United Nations are also part of this scheme. Beijing has also tried to draw the ASEAN member countries into its orbit, while destroying the trend toward dialogue between Indochina and ASEAN to weaken these nations so that Beijing can materialize its ambition to dominate Southeast Asia.

In these dirty moves, Beijing is always encouraged and backed by Washington. The Reagan administration's promise to supply modern weapons to Beijing is a further encouragement for the latter in its frenzied desire. They have [words indistinct] and remain a direct threat to peace and security in Southeast Asia with Beijing's big-nation hegemonist and expansionist policy and the close collusion between Beijing and Washington in its monstrous alliance.

The only way to ensure peace and security in Southeast Asia is to put an end to Beijing's and other reactionary forces' hostile policies and their interference in the Southeast Asian countries' internal affairs. This is an urgent task. Many far-sighted authorities in some ASEAN countries are aware of this fact and hope that the dialogue with the Indochinese countries conforms to the interests of the ASEAN people; and [they are aware] that disputes and conflicts between these two groups of nations are only beneficial to Beijing and harmful to the legitimate interests of their own peoples. However, until now not a few leaders of the ASEAN countries, for this or that reason, are still [word indistinct] as to the underlying cause of the current tension in Southeast Asia and the measures to remove it.

Starting from this reality and with their constant policies of goodwill, the three Indochinese countries have put forth many proposals to contribute to transforming Southeast Asia into a zone of peace, stability, friendship and cooperation. The seven-point peace initiative put forth by Lao Foreign Minister Phoun Sipaseut on behalf of the three Indochinese governments at the 36th session of the UN General Assembly aims at the above-said noble goals.

The constant policy and the goodwill of the three Indochinese countries are winning support from progressive public opinion. Only Beijing and Washington, who cause instability in Southeast Asia, and their followers are feverishly opposing this policy of the three Indochinese countries.

#### NHAN DAN DEFENDS GANDHI STATEMENT ON INDOCHINA

BK020618 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 1 Oct 81

[NHAN DAN commentary: "Beijing's Familiar Allegations"]

[Text] When some people are denounced for their dark designs, they cry out in protest as if they were innocent and seek to put the blame on other people. Faced with Indian Premier Indira Gandhi's correct statement on the Kampuchean situation, the Beijing expansionist powerholders and their Bangkok supporters have, over the past few days, adopted the posture of a "thief crying stop thief."

In an interview reported in the recent issue of the Hong Kong-based FAR EASTERN ECONOMIC REVIEW, the Indian premier pointed out that there has been Thai interference in Kampuchea. In her recent visit to Indonesia, she also said that the Kampuchean problem was created not by the Soviet Union but by China.

Premier Indira Gandhi's statement to the FAR EASTERN ECONOMIC REVIEW has shed light on the real causes of the present tension at the Thai-Kampuchean border area and has accurately unmasked those who are wreaking havoc on the Kampuchean people and who pose a threat to peace and stability in Southeast Asia.

No one has failed to note that, in connivance with certain right-wing circles in the Bangkok administration, China has used Thai territory to shelter the Pol Pot army remnants and other reactionary Khmer groups as part of its efforts to sabotage the PRK.

The above statements made by the Indian premier are in conformity with objective truth. As a peace- and justice-loving country which occupies an important position in the world arena, and as a nonaligned country with a clear-cut and justifiable stand, India has been straightforward in defending the right things, has resolutely condemned the aggressive and warlike actions of the imperialists and other international reactionaries and has persisted in its struggle to safeguard its independence and national sovereignty and preserve peace and security in Asia and in the rest of the world.



The correct assessment, made with a high degree of responsibility by the Indian Government on the situation in the Indochinese peninsula, as well as the strong support given by India to the just struggles of the Kampuchean, Lao and Vietnamese peoples, serves as a great encouragement for the struggles of the three Indochinese countries.

BETRAYAL OF REVOLUTION NOTED ON PRC NATIONAL DAY

OW020907 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1430 GMT 1 Oct 81

[Station commentary: "The Worst Traitors"]

[Text] Today, the PRC is entering its 32d year. Looking back at China's history over the past more than 30 years, we can see that the Chinese people have really engaged in building socialism for only 5 years, while for more than 20 years the pages of history are full of blood and tears.

After national liberation in 1949, with the Soviet Union's great and wholehearted assistance, the Chinese people carried out socialist transformation, building the material and technical bases of socialism. During this time, the PRC was faced with very fine prospects in its advance to socialism. During nearly 30 years of peace, if they had continued to follow the chosen path, the Chinese people's dream of a powerful and prosperous new China would have surely come true. However, with their desire to make China a world superpower and with their blind chauvinism, the Chinese rulers have checked the Chinese people's advance to socialism. With their reactionary domestic and foreign policies, they have openly betrayed the revolutionary work of the Chinese and world peoples.

With the so-called "three red flags," "Great Leap Forward," "people's commune," and "Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution," they have pushed China into a plight never seen in history, causing more than 20 million people to die of starvation, killing more than 10 million people, terrorizing and persecuting 80 million people and making the Chinese economy nearly collapse. At present, the Chinese rulers are driving the Chinese economy into the capitalist orbit by applying a patchy pragmatist economic policy full of contradictions.

Internationally, they have promoted the "three world doctrine," allying themselves with U.S. imperialism and making friends with the worst fascist regimes in the world, the Pinochet and [name indistinct] regimes, and with Israel to oppose the Soviet Union and other socialist countries. They are now urging the formation of a world front against the Soviet Union, Vietnam and other revolutionary forces in the world, pledging to serve as an eastern NATO of imperialism.

Vis-a-vis the Vietnamese people, the Chinese rulers have betrayed the long-standing friendship between the two nations and their revolutionary friends who have sacrificed their blood and bones in the anti-imperialist struggle to help China enjoy nearly 30 years of peaceful existence.

From the signing of the Shanghai communique in 1972, a stab in the back of the Vietnamese people in the fiercest stage of their anti-U.S. national salvation struggle, to the dispatching of some 600,000 troops to invade the SRV, the Chinese rulers have shown the horrible faces of traitors to the Vietnamese people. By invading Vietnam, the Chinese reactionaries meant to attack the vanguard corps of the national liberation movement and the stalwart army of the international communist movement, thus efficiently serving the U.S. imperialist scheme of counterattacking the world revolutionary forces after their pitiful Vietnam debacle in 1975.

At present, more than ever before, the Chinese rulers are striving to step up their overall collusion with imperialism, especially U.S. imperialism. They are shouting for war in the most frenzied manner, serving as the most counterrevolutionary assault force in the present era.

The cause of this betrayal is the former Chinese feudalist emperors' cardinal nationalism, hegemonism and expansionism typified by Maoism.

After the sixth plenum of the reactionary Beijing clique, the Chinese rulers have reasserted that Maoism remains the guide of China. This means that they will continue to lead the Chinese people along the path of misery where Maoism has maltreated them over the past more than 20 years and to tie the Chinese people to the dangerous imperialist war chariot.

The Chinese people's revolution has been betrayed. After nearly a century of struggle for national and class liberation, a problem, which the elders of the Chinese revolution have not resolved, is now raised to the Chinese people. Whither China? The Chinese people's struggle is aimed at resolving the problem related to their own fate. The genuine Chinese revolutionaries are struggling together with the Chinese people to lead the PRC back to the genuine revolutionary road. This struggle, even replete with hardships and difficulties, will surely be successful.

#### SCHWEIKER QUOTED ON AGENT ORANGE EXPOSURE

OW011053 Hanoi VNA in English 0701 GMT 1 Oct 81

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, 1 Oct -- Evidence newly uncovered from military records indicates that substantially more Vietnam veterans may have been exposed to Agent Orange than previously thought, reported UPI last week quoting a U.S. Government official. The quoted official, Richard Schweiker, secretary of Health and Human Services Department, said:

"The exposure came when thousands of gallons of the herbicide we dumped over bases and other populated areas in spraying missions...and through use of the chemical on river banks and around the edges of bases."

"It has substantially changed the number of people who may have been exposed to the chemical," Schweiker said. "When I got the (study group) job in July," Schweiker said "I don't think anybody quite foresaw that we were (?dropping) chemicals on our own people."

UPI said up to now the government has maintained that only 1,200 pilots and support personnel were heavily exposed to Agent Orange when it was used as a battle zone defoliant. About 10.6 million gallons of the chemical were used in Vietnam.

A General Accounting Office report in 1979 said up to 21,000 Marines and an unknown number of Army troops may have been exposed to Agent Orange from 1966 to 1968 because they were stationed in area where it was used.

#### COUNCIL OF STATE ISSUES COMMUNIQUE ON MEETING

BK020540 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 1 Oct 81

[SRV Council of State communique]

[Text] On 29 and 30 September, the Council of State held its regular meeting under the chairmanship of Chairman Truong Chinh. Attending the meeting was Nationalities Council Chairman Hoang Truong Minh.

1. The Council of State heard reports presented by the Council of Ministers, the Hanoi city People's Committee and the offices of the National Assembly and the Council of State on the examination and settlement of petitions, complaints and denunciations submitted by citizens.

The Council of State reminds state agencies, social organizations and especially heads of units and organizations from the central to local levels to heighten further their sense of responsibility in promptly examining and settling citizens' petitions, complaints and denunciations.

The Council of States stresses the need to inspect intensively the examination of complaints in various state agencies. As an immediate goal, efforts must be concentrated on settling important pending cases.

2. The Council of State heard Comrade Dang Thi, minister and general secretary of the Council of Ministers, present a draft law proposed by the Council of Ministers on the length of service of the Vietnam People's Army officers, replacing the 1958 law on the same matter.

After listening to the views presented by National Assembly Judiciary Committee Chairman Trim Quang Huy, the Council of State discussed and contributed views to perfecting the above draft law which will be submitted for discussion at the National Assembly meeting late this year.

3. After hearing the head of the Institute of Orders, present a proposal of the Council of Ministers, the Council of State discussed and approved regulations on commending and rewarding collectives and individuals for their contributions to the past struggle for national salvation against the United States, as part of a drive to review all achievements scored during this historic struggle.

4. Upon the recommendation of the Council of Ministers, the Council of State decided to appoint ambassadors extraordinary and plenipotentiary to a number of countries.

5. Upon the recommendation of the chairman of the Council of State, the Council of State decided to appoint a number of deputy chief justices and judges for the People's Supreme Court.

6. The Council of State decided on some matters relating to the judicial work of the People's Supreme Court.

#### PHAM HUNG VISITS HO CHI MINH CITY GOODS EXHIBIT

BK300413 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 28 Sep 81

[Text] On 25 September, Pham Hung, member of the VCP Central Committee Political Bureau and vice chairman of the Council of Ministers, visited the Ho Chi Minh City 1981 exhibition on industrial goods and artisan and handicraft products.

Pham Hung viewed goods displayed at the city's department store at Le Loi Boulevard and the material and technical trade center at 3 February Road, and listened to a report made by the organizing committee. He praised the party organization, administrative echelons, workers and laborers of the city for their efforts in overcoming difficult problems regarding material, fuel and energy; in developing the spirit of self-reliance and self-sufficiency; and in strengthening production and producing industrial goods to serve realistically the people's daily life and production in line with the objective of the resolution of the sixth party Central Committee plenum.

Comrade Pham Hung also praised collective and small industrial and handicraft workers for their initiatives in developing the scientific and technological application.

He urged the city to mobilize brother and sister workers to produce more goods to serve production and the people's daily life so as to contribute to the improvement of distribution and circulation; expand economic relations with other southern provinces, especially provinces in the Mekong River Delta; strive to fulfill the 1981 state plan in order to score concrete achievements to greet the Fifth VCP National Congress.

#### TRAN QUOC HOAN WORKS WITH NGHE TINH OFFICIALS

BK020558 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 2 Oct 81

[Text] On 25 and 26 September, Comrade Tran Quoc Hoan, member of the party Central Committee Political Bureau and secretary of the party Central Committee, visited Nghe Tinh Province and worked with the local authorities.

After being briefed on the major issues concerning the local economy, party-building work and the motivation of the masses in the present new situation, Comrade Tran Quoc Hoan contributed his views to help the provincial party committee and other echelons and sectors in the province assess more correctly what has been done, what has not yet been done and their own strengths and shortcomings.

Comrade Tran Quoc Hoan said: With the province's revolutionary tradition and with its very favorable natural conditions, Nghe Tinh, relying mainly on its own forces, certainly and quickly will be able to bring a happy life to the people and make more contributions to the country.

#### COURT SENTENCES SIX FOR ORGANIZING ESCAPES

BK291450 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 29 Sep 81

[Text] The Long An Provincial People's Court recently tried (Vo Van Lung), (Vo Van Mau), (Chau Ta Nhanh) and their accomplices on charges of organizing the escape abroad of illegal immigrants.

(Lung), (Mau) and (Nhanh) are lazy workers who specialized in finding and illegally organizing people to flee abroad by sea in exchange for money and gold. They approached and gave 3,500 dong in bribes to (Dao Van Bang), (Le Van Tinh) and (Nguyen Van Tin) who were deviated and degenerated cadre in charge of the security unit of Nha Truong hamlet, Tan Lan village, Can Duoc District. They used Nha Truong hamlet as an assembly point for the departure of immigrants. They were reported to have been captured with sufficient evidence.

The An Giang Provincial People's Court sentenced (Vo Van Lung) to 7 years of imprisonment, and (Chau Ta Nhanh) and (Vo Van Mau) to 15-20 months of imprisonment each. The court also sentenced (Dao Van Bang), (Le Van Tinh) and (Nguyen Van Tieng) respectively to 6, 5 and 3 years of imprisonment on charges of taking bribes and detaining some good people who had denounced the gang organizing the people to flee abroad by sea.

#### NHAN DAN URGES STRICT ECONOMIZATION ON GRAIN

BK011411 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 30 Sep 81

[NHAN DAN 1 October editorial: "Economization on Grain"]

[Text] Forces throughout the country -- from all sectors and at all levels -- are being concentrated to accelerate the development of agriculture so as to absolutely resolve the food problem. The production of grain and other foodstuffs constitutes the front-line battle, and associated with this battle is the campaign to widely motivate the people and management personnel to economize on grain.

It has always been a major policy to economize, especially with regard to grain, which is important and of long-term significance. Only by implementing a system of strict economization along with the vigorous acceleration of production can we correctly resolve the food problem for all the people.

Waste can still be seen in several tasks from production to distribution, circulation and consumption. In addition to losses during harvest, losses are incurred during procurement, storage and shipment, although the volume of rice collected and purchased in the Mekong Delta provinces is large, quite a lot of rice is damaged because of deficiencies in storage and shipping facilities. During shipment, especially along the rivers, cases of theft are frequently reported.

The amount of food lost because of poor storage is not small. In some localities, harvested subsidiary food crops are left to rot because they have not been processed promptly or because there are not sufficient processing facilities.

Grain and foodstuffs are often lost during distribution because of theft and false statements on receipts and rations. During an inspection of a worksite, it was detected that hundreds of tons of grain had been falsely listed, in contravention of established regulations.

With regard to consumption, much waste still prevails -- namely the excessive use of grain and food and unlawful distilling of alcohol. We must eradicate this wastage and adopt a strict system of economization on grain and foodstuffs. All sectors and echelons in all localities and primary production installations should revamp their managerial tasks and take effective action to minimize losses of grain in procurement, storage and shipment.

The collected and purchased rice and subsidiary food crops must be bagged and stored well. Even temporary storage must be fenced and well protected. The established systems of distribution and consumption within the state area must be observed. Irregularities must be remedied through inspection and control and excessive expenses must be cut down resolutely. In those localities where more subsidiary food crops than rice can be harvested, higher ratios of subsidiary food crops to rice must be used in order to balance the distribution of grain in the localities.

Economizing on grain must be the duty of all people. Those localities, sectors, collectives and individuals who have made some achievements in economizing on grain should be commended and rewarded. All acts of corruption and pilferage violating the state policy on grain must be severely dealt with. It is a great policy to economize on grain in order to resolve by all means the food problem for the entire society.

#### BRIEFS

GREETINGS TO CUBA -- Hanoi, 24 Sep (VNA) -- Hoang Tung, president of the Vietnam-Cuba Friendship Association, has sent a message of greetings to his Cuban counterpart, Rene Rodriguez Cruz, on the 18th anniversary of the Cuban Committee for Solidarity With Vietnam (25 September). The message says among other things: "Over the past nearly 20 years, the militant solidarity between our two countries has constantly and vigorously consolidated and developed in the interests of the two nations and of the socialist community as a whole, thus contributing to strengthening the forces of democracy and peace in the world.... We rejoice at the continual development of multi-form cooperation between our two countries." The message expresses Vietnam's sincere gratitude to the Communist Party, the government and the fraternal people of Cuba for their full support and devoted assistance. It also voices Vietnam's strong support for the Cuban people's socialist construction and national defence. [Text] [Hanoi VNA in English 1458 GMT 24 Sep 81 OW]



AUSTRALIAMATERIALS ON COMMONWEALTH LEADERS' MEETING

## Nyerere on Gleneagles Agreement

BK011206 Melbourne Overseas Service in English 1130 GMT 1 Oct 81

[Text] President Nyerere of Tanzania has told Commonwealth leaders that he does not believe that the Gleneagles agreement should be an issue at the meeting. President Nyerere said the Commonwealth was clearly agreed on a very serious determination to stop sporting links with South Africa.

He said he had listened to Mr Muldoon's reaffirmation of his country's very serious determination to halt such contacts and believed he had tremendous support in this from the people of New Zealand.

## Lee Kuan Yew's Report

BK011204 Melbourne Overseas Service in English 1130 GMT 1 Oct 81

[Excerpt] Singapore's Prime Minister Mr Lee Kuan Yew has strongly defended the need for Western military strength to counter that of the Soviet Union. Mr Lee told the Commonwealth heads of government meeting in Melbourne that the most significant development since the American withdrawal from Vietnam in 1975 had been swift and confident Soviet moves into strategic areas vacated by the United States.

He said that if America and Western Europe could trim their welfare and social security programs the present Soviet arms superiority could be blunted.

## Further on Lee's Report

BK011523 Singapore Domestic Service in English 1130 GMT 1 Oct 81

[Text] Addressing the Commonwealth heads of government meeting in Melbourne today, Mr Lee Kuan Yew said the major influences on Asian countries come from outside the continent proper -- the United States and the Soviet Union. The prime minister said the lineup in Asia has become more clearcut -- those dependent on the Soviet Union are Vietnam and its two satellites, Kampuchea and Laos. They stand with the Soviet Union against the United States. India and Afghanistan have recognized the Vietnamese-backed regime in Phnom Penh, while the North Koreans have not. The North Koreans stand with the Soviet Union against America, but wisely they also stand with China by opposing Vietnam's conquest of Kampuchea.

Mr Lee said America had acknowledged a de facto relationship with China to check Soviet expansionism in Asia. China's manpower and its enormous potential, if equipped with modern arms, could restrain Soviet adventurism.

America wants Japan to be more active in guarding the seas around its islands, but the Japanese are reluctant to do more than the barest minimum. So the United States has little choice but to use China as the main counterweight to Soviet forces in east Asia. This Sino-American lineup is cause for unease in several countries in Southeast Asia. There are apprehensions at the long-term implications of a strong modernized China, for China has refused to abjure its ties with communist parties and their guerrilla movements that harass governments in these countries. There is ample evidence that China knows these guerrillas cannot win. Nevertheless they can be useful levers for China.

The prime minister said out of this complex and tangled picture one factor emerges -- an ongoing Darwinism between two competing social, economic and military systems. The first system has examples in America, Western Europe and Japan. The second system is found in the Soviet Union and its reluctant allies in Eastern Europe. Despite a heavy barrage of propaganda, the Soviets have not been able to convince their own people that their system provides the better life.

This is a contest between the two systems. One is monolithic. It is singleminded in its warmaking capacity but it has grave rigidity. It cannot feed its people. It cannot give them a good life. The other is pluralistic. Its leaders are not infallible, so they often have contradictory views within such societies on issues of defense and social security. Yet, the free market economy which rewards free enterprise and excellence and punishes deficiencies and inefficiencies does work. From their past record it is likely that the Americans can outclass and outproduce the communist system.

And what communists seek for China has implicitly conceded this point. As it gropes its way forward from the failure of collectivist economy, it is finding that more progress comes from the free market.

Mr Lee said that 1980's can be the decisive decade. If the Reagan administration can balance the budget by 1984, then by the second half of the 1980's there will be more balance and stability between East and West. Then the North-South problem will have better prospects of commanding more of the industrial world's attention and resources.

#### Ugandan Premier's Remarks

BK010944 Hong Kong AFP in English 0753 GMT 1 Oct 81

[Text] Melbourne, 1 Oct (AFP) -- Ugandan Prime Minister Otema Allimandi said at a press conference today that Uganda would be organising a "donor's conference" early next year in a formal bid for Commonwealth and international aid.

The prime minister said that after almost a decade of terror, murder and economic mismanagement under President Idi Amin's regime, Uganda had now embarked on a comprehensive programme of national reconstruction and rehabilitation. In this endeavor Uganda needed every assistance from its friends and the response to its requests for assistance had been encouraging. But the task of rebuilding the country's economy was enormous, Mr Allimandi said.

The prime minister accused political opponents defeated in the elections which returned President Milton Obote to power in December 1980, of trying to destabilise the country by acts of terrorism. "We have got quite a few of those bandits in the country now, but they are shouting from outside mostly."

Mr Allimandi said that after the disintegration of President Amin's army there were many illegal guns which were sometimes used for criminal offences or politically motivated acts. The prime minister insisted however that there was "no general insecurity in Uganda and no general violence in Uganda as such."

The Ugandan Government also intended to intensify training and discipline in the army.

In answer to questions Mr Allimandi said that Uganda enjoyed a very cordial relationship with its neighbours Kenya and Tanzania but it was too early to say whether it would restore the community arrangements that existed previously.

The prime minister denied a Red Cross report that Ugandan troops carried out massacres in the West Nile and in one case inside a Catholic mission. He said that an incident had occurred at the Obote Mission Hospital when armed remnants of Idi Amin's forces disguised as refugees had taken cover in the mission and confronted Ugandan troops.

## Ghazali Shafie on Meeting

BK011403 Kuala Lumpur Domestic Service in English 1130 GMT 1 Oct 81

[Text] Malaysia has called on industrialized members of the Commonwealth to take the lead in providing access to their developing partners to advance their economy. In making the call, Minister of Foreign Affairs Tan Sri Ghazali Shafie said this will be a more meaningful cooperation within the Commonwealth community. Countries like Britain, Canada, Australia and New Zealand can contribute significantly towards the cause by removing trade restrictions and other protectionist barriers to allow free flow of trade with their less developed partners.

The minister said this to Malaysian journalists covering the Commonwealth heads of government meeting in Melbourne today. Tan Sri Ghazali felt it necessary that the Commonwealth leader take a closer look at the present state of cooperation within the community before the settling of the North-South issue. He pointed out that previously there were no barriers of protectionism in the Commonwealth. But as the community grew larger, the advanced members gradually imposed more barriers to protect their economies at the expense of the less developed states. Tan Sri Ghazali said the Commonwealth could contribute significantly to the North-South dialogue if the industrialized members could restructure their economy to provide for a more equitable economic system within the Commonwealth.

On the Commonwealth fund for technical cooperation, Tan Sri Ghazali felt it could undertake more activities if the advanced and developing countries were prepared to deposit the capital funds, the interests of which could be used to finance [words indistinct] projects. The minister is leading Malaysia's 16-member delegation to the meeting.

## Gandhi's Meetings in Melbourne

BK011353 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1230 GMT 1 Oct 81

[Text] Prime Minister Mrs Gandhi today presided over a meeting of five developing countries in Melbourne. The informal meeting, which had been convened by Mrs Gandhi, was attended by President Julius Nyerere of Tanzania, Prime Minister Shah Azizur Rahman of Bangladesh, Prime Minister [position as heard] Burnham of Guyana, Nigerian Foreign Minister Professor Audu and Commonwealth Secretary Dr Ramphal. They will also attend the North-South summit at Cancun in Mexico later this month. Our correspondent reports that Mrs Gandhi will also have consultations with the British and Canadian prime ministers and several others on the Cancun summit.

AUSTRALIA 'TO STRENGTHEN' SECURITY OF ASEAN

BK301035 Melbourne Overseas Service in English 0830 GMT 30 Sep 81

[Text] The Australian ambassador to the Philippines says Australia will do what it can to strengthen the security of member countries of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations [ASEAN] against external threats.

Mr Woolcott told Armed Forces of the Philippines National Defense College in Manila that defense cooperation with the ASEAN countries would involve about A\$41 million, that is about U.S. \$48 million in 1981-82. However, Mr Woolcott said that broad economic issues would be the central issue in Australia's relationship with ASEAN this decade.

Mr Woolcott said he believed the Australian Government policies on import restraints from Southeast Asian countries would change to meet ASEAN expectations.

MARCOS WARNS OF 'SUBVERSIVE ELEMENTS,' ARRESTS

HK020043 Manila FEBC in English 2330 GMT 1 Oct 81

[Text] President Marcos yesterday warned subversive elements he may order their arrest and detention if they persist in carrying out infiltration. Their identities have been uncovered by the intelligence authorities. The president further told the [words indistinct] sectors they are persistent in creating agitation. The president said, however, that there is no necessity as yet for the exercise of any emergency powers similar to those in 1972, but he pledged he would not hesitate to act against these elements and their supporters if they continue with their activities.

'Subversive' Plan

BK020850 Manila FEBC International Service in English 0230 GMT 2 Oct 81

[Text] Philippines President Ferdinand Marcos said yesterday the military had uncovered a plan by subversives to burn tourist hotels, foment labor strikes and stir up widespread unrest on Philippine campuses. The Philippines president made a statement to newsmen warning he will launch a new round of arrests similar to the 1972 martial law crackdown on students and workers if subversive elements push through with their plan. He did not identify the subversives, but military authorities generally put them down as communists.

Students' Response

BK020449 Hong Kong AFP in English 0251 GMT 2 Oct 81

[Excerpt] Manila, 2 Oct (AFP) -- Filipino student leaders have responded to President Ferdinand Marcos' threats of massive arrests by scheduling a nationwide demonstration next week to denounce "the growing military presence on school campuses and increases in tuition fees."

"We are not being manipulated by so-called subversives, we are being pushed to the streets by the rising cost of education and repression of our rights to organize," Student Council President of the militant University of the Philippines, Jose Fernando Alcantara, said Thursday.

MARCOS EXAMINES AGUSAN DEL SUR SECURITY STATUS

HK200423 Baguio Mountain Province Broadcasting Corporation in English 0400 GMT 20 Sep 81

[Excerpt] President Marcos has directed military authorities to submit an update of the list of combat areas where mayors should be given a degree of operational control over the local police. The chief executive issued this directive even as he ordered a second look into the peace and order situation in Agusan del Sur, where mounting activities of the New People's Army have been reported.

ARMY CHIEF: MARTIAL LAW DISSIDENTS JOINING NPA

HK180707 Baguio Mountain Province Broadcasting Corporation in English 0400 GMT 18 Sep 81

[Excerpt] Major General Fidel Valdes Ramos, commanding general of the Philippine Army, has revealed that most of the political dissidents during the martial law period have either joined or rejoined the New People's Army. The revelation was made by General Ramos during a press conference with newsmen covering the Ministry of National Defense, at Fort Bonifacio. According to the new army chief, the majority of these prisoners were students belonging to various radical organizations. Despite this, however, the NPA, Ramos said, had suffered a setback following the arrest of its local leaders like (Kose Maria Sisson). He said that at present the NPA has a strength of 5,000 regulars. Today the NPA has begun recruiting some more members.

**END OF**

**FICHE**

**DATE FILMED**

*Oct 5 81*

---



